The Bedford Gazette.

BY MEYERS & MENGEL. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 1866. VOL. 61.—WHOLE No. 5,357.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE is published every Friday morning by MEYERS & MENGEL, at $2.00 per annum, *if paid strictly in advance*; $2.50 if paid within six months; $3.00 if not paid within six months. *All subscription accounts MUST be settled annually.* No paper will be sent out of the State unless paid for IN ADVANCE, and all such subscriptions will invariably be discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they are paid.

All ADVERTISEMENTS for a less term than three months TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations; communications of limited or individual interest, and notices of marriages and deaths exceeding five lines, *ten cents* per line. Editorial notices fifteen cents per line.

All legal Notices of every kind, and Orphans' Court and Judicial Sales, are required by law to be published in both papers published in this place.

☞ All advertising due after first insertion.

A liberal discount is made to persons advertising by the quarter, half year, or year, as follows:

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year.
One square - - -	$ 4 50	$ 6 00	$10 00
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Three squares - - -	8 00	12 00	20 00
Quarter column - - -	14 00	20 00	35 00
Half column - - -	18 00	25 00	45 00
One column - - -	30 00	45 00	80 00

One square to occupy one inch of space.

JOB PRINTING, of every kind, done with neatness and dispatch. THE GAZETTE OFFICE has just been refitted with a Power Press and new type, and everything in the Printing line can be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.—TERMS CASH.

☞ All letters should be addressd to

MEYERS & MENGEL,
Publishers.

Attorneys at Law.

JOSEPH W. TATE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., will promptly attend to collections of bounty, back pay, &c., and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Cash advanced on judgments, notes, military and other claims.

Has for sale Town lots in Tatesville, where a good Church is erected, and where a large School House shall be built. Farms, Land and Timber Lots, from one acre to 500 acres to suit purchasers.

Office nearly opposite the "Mengel Hotel" and Bank of Reed & Schell.

April 6, 1866—1y

J. MCD. SHARPE. | E. F. KERR.

SHARPE & KERR, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., will practice in the courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. Office on Juliana st., opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell. [March 2, '66.

J. R. DURBORROW. | JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.

They are also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.

Office on Juliana street, one door South of the Mengel House," and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office.

JOHN P. REED, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Respectfully tenders his services to the public.

Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN PALMER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Juliana Street, nearly opposite the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

ESPY M. ALSIP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected.

Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House.

Jan. 22, 1864,

P. M. KIMMELL. | J. W. LINGENFELTER.

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

G. H. SPANG, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the Mengel House," opposite the residence of Mrs. Tate.

May 13, 1864.

S. F. MEYERS. | J. W. DICKERSON.

MEYERS & DICKERSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Bedford, Pa., office same as formerly occupied by Hon. W. P. Schell, two doors east of the GAZETTE office, will practice in the several courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounty and back pay obtained and the purchase and sale of real estate attended to. [may11,'66.

JOHN H. FILLER, *Attorney at Law*, Bedford, Pa. Office near y opposite the Post Office. [apr.20,'66.—1y.

Physicians and Dentists.

P. H. PENNSYL, M. D., BLOODY RUN, Pa., (late surgeon 56th P. V. V.,) tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Dec. 22, '65-1y*

W. W. JAMISON, M. D., BLOODY RUN, Pa., tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office one door west of Richard Langdon's store.

Nov. 24, '65—1y

DR. J. L. MARBOURG, Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office on Juliana street, east side, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.

Bedford, February 12, 1864.

C. S. RICKOK, | J. G. MINNICH, JR.,

DENTISTS, BEDFORD, PA.

Office in the Bank Building, Juliana St.

All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully performed, and warranted.

TERMS—CASH.

Bedford, January 6, 1865.

Bankers.

GEO. REED, | J. J. SCHELL,

REED AND SCHELL, *Bankers and* DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, BEDFORD, PA.,

DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

S. W. RUPP.....O. E. SHANNON.....F. BENEDICT

RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS, BEDFORD, PA.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. Oct. 20, 1865.

Miscellaneous.

DANIEL BORDER,

PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.

WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.

He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Reflecting Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.

Oct. 20, 1865.

H. F. IRVINE,

ANDERSON'S ROW, BEDFORD, PA., Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Queensware, and Varieties. ☞ Orders from Country Merchants respectfully solicited.

Oct 20, 1865.

D. R. ANDERSON,

Licensed Scrivener and Conveyancer,

CENTREVILLE, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.,

will attend to the writing of Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, Articles of Agreement, and all business usually transacted by a Scrivener and Conveyancer. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

April 6, '66-tf.

Hardware, &c.

GEO. BLYMYER. | JOHN F. BLYMYER.

GEORGE BLYMYER & SON having formed a partnership, on the 6th of March, 1866, in the

HARDWARE & HOUSE FURNISHING BUSINESS,

respectfully invite the public to their new rooms, three doors west of the old stand, where they will find an immense stock of the most splendid goods ever brought to Bedford county. These goods will be sold at the lowest possible prices. Persons desirous of purchasing BUILDING HARDWARE will find it to their advantage to give us a call.

WHITE LEAD.—We have on hand a large quantity of White Lead, which we have been fortunate to buy a little lower than the market rates. The particular brands to which we would invite attention, are the

Pure Buck Lead,
Liberty White Lead,
Snow Franklin White Lead,
Washington White Lead,
Washington Zinc White Lead,
New York White Lead.

ALSO:—*French Porcelain Finish;*
Demar Varnish;
Varnishes of all kinds.
Flaxseed Oil, (pure.)
Turpentine and Alcohol.

All kinds of IRON and NAILS.

No. 1 CHRYSTAL ILLUMINATING COAL OIL.

LAMPS in profusion.

We would invite persons wanting Saddlery Hardware, to give us a call, as we have everything in the Saddlery line, such as Buckles, Rings, Hames and Webbing Leather of all kinds; also a variety of Shoe Findings, consisting of French Calf Skins, Morocco Linings, Bindings, Pegs, etc.

Housekeepers will find at Blymyer & Son's store a great variety of household goods. Knives and Fork of the very best quality, Plated Table and Tea Spoons at all prices.

Give us a call and we can supply you with Barn Door Rollers, the latest improvements; Nova Scotia Grindstones, better than any in use; Shovels, Forks and Spades.

Grain and Grass Scythes and Snathes; Fishing Tackle; Brushes of all kinds; Demi-Johns; Patent Wheel Grease, Tar and Whale Oil, and an infinite variety of articles.

$20 000 WANTED—Would like to get it if our friends would let us have it. Less will do; but persons having unsettled accounts will close them up to the first of March, to enable us to close our old books. This should be done

may4,'66. GEO. BLYMYER & SON.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

J. L. LEWIS having purchased the Drug Store, lately owned by Mr. H. C. Reamer takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he has just returned from the cities with a well selected stock of

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
DYE-STUFFS,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
STATIONERY,
COAL OIL LAMPS
AND CHIMNEYS,
BEST BRANDS OF CIGARS,
SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO,
FRENCH CONFECTIONS, &c. &c

The stock of Drugs and Medicines consist of the purest quality, and selected with great care.

General assortment of popular Patent Medicines.

The attention of the Ladies is particular y invited to the stock of PERFUMERY, TOILET and FANCY ARTICLES, consisting of the best perfumes of the day. Colognes, Soaps, Preparations for the Hair, Complexion and Teeth; Camphor ice for chapped hands; Teeth and Hair Brushes, Port Monaies, &c.

Of Stationery, there is a fine assortment:
Billet, Note, Letter, Leaf and Mourning Paper, Envelops, Pens, Pencils, Ink, Blank Deeds, Power of Attorneys, Drafting Paper, Marriage Certificates, &c., &c. Also, a large quantity of Books, which will be sold very cheap.

Coal Oil Lamp Hinge Burner, can be lighted without removing the chimney—all patterns and prices. Glass Lanterns, very neat, for burning Coal Oil. Lamp chimneys of an improved pattern. Lamp Shades of beautiful patterns.

Howe's Family Dye Colors, the shades being light Fawn, Drab, Snuff and Dark Brown, Light and Dark Blue, Light and Dark Green, Yellow, Pink, Orange, Royal Purple, Scarlet, Maroon, Magenta, Cherry and Black

Humphrey's Homeopathic Remedies.

Cigars of best brands, smokers can rely on a good cigar.

Rose Smoking Tobacco,
Michigan and Solace Fine Cut,
Natural Leaf, Twist and Big Plug,
Finest and purest French Confections,
PURE DOMESTIC WINES,
Consisting of Grape, Blackberry and Elderberry
FOR MEDICINAL USE.

☞ The attention of physicians is invited to the stock of *Drugs and Medicines,* which they can purchase at reasonable prices

Country Merchants' orders promptly filled. Goods put up with neatness and care, and at reasonable prices.

J. L. LEWIS designs keeping a first class Drug Store, and having on hand at all times a general assortment of goods. Being a Druggist of several years experience, physicians can rely on having their prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded. [Feb 9, '65—tf

Fancy Stores.

REMOVAL.—CALL AND SEE NEW MILLINERY STORE!—Mrs. E. V. MOWRY would respectfully inform her old friends and customers, as well as the ladies generally, that she has removed her store to the fine rooms, immediately opposite the Bedford Hotel, formerly occupied by J. Cessna, where she has just received a large and carefully selected assortment of NEW MILLINERY and DRESS GOODS, and NOTIONS, consisting, in part, of

BONNETS and HATS,
RIBBONS, FLOWERS, &c.,
ALL WOOL DELAINES,
POPLINS, BERAGES,
ALPACAS, LAWNS,
CALICOES, &c,
LADIES' COATS
and SHAWLS,
BEST KID GLOVES,
SILK and THREAD Gloves,
COLLARS
HOOP SKIRTS,
BALMORALS,
CORSETS, &c., &c.

Also, a fine assortment of LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDREN'S SHOES, made specially to order. These goods will be sold at the lowest prices, but for CASH only. Mrs. Mowry returns her thanks for past favors, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage of the ladies of Bedford and vicinity. [apr.27,'66.

MISS KATE DEAL & MRS. M. R. SCHAEFFER have just returned from the city with a fine assortment of fashionable

BONNETS,
HATS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
GLOVES,

ladies' and gents' hose, ladies' and gents' handkerchiefs and collars, fancy neck-ties, ruffling, dress buttons and trimming, machine silk and cotton, hair brushes, tooth brushes, clothes brushes, soaps, perfumery, enamel, skirt braid, embroidering braid, ladies' corsets and hoops, balmoral skirts, lace veils, tissue for veils, cloths for sacks, dress goods, poplins, lawns, ginghams, &c., &c.

Mantua-making and all kinds of Milliner work done in the *cheapest and best* manner.

may 11'66.

RICHARD LEO,

Manufacturer of

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C., BEDFORD, PA.,

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet making business, will make to order and keep on hand everything in his line of manufacture.

BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASHSTANDS, &C., &C.,

will be furhished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.

☞ Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.

☞ Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.

July 10, 1863.—tf RICHARD LEO.

PRINTERS' INK has made many a business man rich We ask you to try it in the columns of THE GAZETTE

THE Local circulation of the BEDFORD GAZETTE is larger than that of any other paper in this section of country, and therefore offers the greatest inducements to business men to advertise in its columns.

EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE OF JOB PRINTING neatly executed at low rates at THE BEDFORD GAZETTE office. Call and leave your orders.

The Bedford Gazette.

UNION.

Johnson, Clymer and the Constitution.

THE FEDERAL UNION MUST and SHALL BE PRESERVED.

MONSTER MASS MEETING AT READING.

AN OLD TIME DEMOCRATIC COUNCIL.

UNPARALLELED CONSERVATIVE ENTHUSIASM.

The Soldiers Will "Vote as they Fought," for the Federal Union under the Constitution.

Speeches by Hons. Hiester Clymer, Montgomery Blair, and Geo. H. Pendleton.

READING, July 18, 1866.

Undoubtedly, the largest political meeting ever assembled in the State of Pennsylvania is now convened in this city. Since early morn, one continuous stream of delegations poured into Reading, and there are now represented within the precincts of this city four fifths of the counties of the State. As an instance of the immense press of visitors, one train on the East Pennsylvania road numbered thirty three cars, each car containing at least sixty persons. The enlivening strains of music, the rattle of fire-arms, and the huzzas of the crowds in the streets, conspire to make a grand galla day, such as is seldom seen. The counties of Lehigh, Northampton, York, Lebanon, Lancaster, Daupin, and many others, were represented by large and imposing delegations, who were early on the ground. The Young Men's Democratic Association of Lancaster, upon their arrival, waited upon the Hon. Hiester Clymer, at his residence, and tendered that gentleman the compliments of a serenade. Large numbers of the visitors wended their way to the home of Mr. Clymer immediately upon their arrival in Reading. Among these were several of the distinguished guests of the occasion. Messrs. Geo. H. Pendleton and Montgomery Blair, during their stay in the city, enjoyed the hospitality of our candidate for Governor.

The visit of the Keystone Club, of Philadelphia, formed of itself one of the features of the day. A Soldiers' Clymer Club (a local organization,) at least one thousand strong, is also deserving of notice. The latter club carried several beautiful banners, handsomely adorned with wreaths of flowers. Among other inscriptions upon the banners carried during the day were the following: "The boys in blue repudiate the hero of Snickersville;" "We vote as we fought (Soldiers' Club): for the Union and the Constitution;" "Old Northampton—3,500 majority for Clymer;" etc., etc.

The meeting was remarkable in one respect, that it embraced men of all political opinions, opposed to the revolutionary designs of the Radicals. It was not exclusively a Democratic gathering, but rather the meeting of the honest yeomanry of the State who are untrammelled by political bias, and are able to form their own judgments.

In order to accommodate the vast throng, eight stands were erected in Penn Square. Yet it was found as the meeting progressed that a sufficient number had not yet been provided, consequently speeches were delivered at several points remote from the stands. The proceedings at the main stand commenced shortly after two o'clock, P. M., by an address by Hon. William A. Wallace, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee. In an able and eloquent address he declared that the only question before the people of the republic was, should the South be admitted to representation? The Democracy contended for the affirmative because it was the doctrine of the Constitution. Should the great principle of no taxation without representation be ignored? After some further remarks, the speaker proceeded to organize the meeting.

HON. RICHARD VAUX, of Philadelphia, was elected chairman of the Convention, supported by a large number of distinguished gentlemen from all parts of the State, as Vice Presidents.

Addresses were delivered from the main stand, by Hon. HIESTER CLYMER, Hon. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, of Maryland and Hon. GEO. H. PENDLETON, of Ohio. The following resolutions were adopted by the meeting:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, By the Democracy of Eastern and Southern Pennsylvania, in mass convention assembled: That the contest upon which we are now entering is, simply, whether the Federal Union under the Constitution as adopted and construed by its illustrious authors, with the reserved rights of the States unimpaired, shall continue to be our form of government, or whether we shall have forced upon us by Congressional usurpation and revolutionary action a central consolidated government, bound by no constitutional restraints, in which the liberties of the people would be at the mercy of a bare majority of Congress, controlled by a self-constituted and irresponsible central directory.

Resolved, That the Democratic party are now, as ever, the only true Union party of the land; that we point with pride to the unselfish and untiring efforts made by all Democrats and Conservatives in and out of Congress to preserve the Union before the war commenced by conciliation and compromise, the only means by which it was formed and without which it will never be more than a name; that the refusal of the Republican party to yield their partizan prejudices for the sake of Peace and Union was the immediate cause of the war, and posterity will hold them responsible.

Resolved, That we will hold all the departments of the government of the United States to its official and solemn declaration, that the war was not prosecuted for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, but to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; that the war having ended by the surrender of the rebel armies, the people of the South are subject only to such penalties as the Constitution of our common country and the laws passed in pursuance of it may prescribe, and are entitled to all the rights which that Constitution ensures to all the people of all the States.

Resolved, That the Federal Union is composed of thirty-six States; that under the Constitution each State is entitled to an equal representation in the Senate, and to its proper representation in the lower House; that the Constitution is the supreme law of the land; that the President is sworn to enforce the laws, and that we call upon him, in the name of an outraged and violated Constitution and an imperilled Union, to make the Congress what the Constitution requires it to be—the representative body of the whole people.

Resolved, That we denounce the proceedings of the Radical majority in the so-called Congress as lawless and revolutionary, and intended by its leaders to utterly subvert and destroy our wise and beneficent system of government, and to establish in its place a consolidated despotism, controlled by the worst spirit of New England fanaticism.

Resolved, That we tender to President Johnson our hearty thanks for his bold and steadfast determination to restore the Union of our fathers "in its original purity, and we adjure him by the memory of the immortal Jackson, to convince the Radical disunionists by *word and deed*, that "the Federal Union must and shall be preserved."

Resolved, That we are opposed to negro suffrage, believing that the white men of America are able to govern themselves without the aid of an inferior race, and that we disapprove of the amendment to the Constitution, lately proposed by the so-called Congress, it being nothing but the offer of a reward to the States for granting negro suffrage, and the threat of a punishment in case of refusal.

Resolved, That the soldiers who fought for the Union and the Constitution, deserve well of the country, and that the repeated declaration by the Radicals that the Rebellion could not have been subdued without the aid of black troops is a gross and wanton insult to the brave and gallant white soldiers of America, which they well know how to resent at the polls.

Resolved, That the sympathies of the Democracy are now, as they have ever been, with our brave brothers of the Emerald Isle in their gallant efforts to free their native land from the foul tyranny of England; and that we owe nothing to the English government which should prevent us from repealing or modifying the neutrality laws so as to give the Irish fair play, which is all they ask.

Resolved, That we endorse and reaffirm the platform of principles adopted by the Democratic State Convention, at Harrisburg, on the 5th of March last; and we present with pride to the Democratic and Conservative citizens of Pennsylvania, our worthy candidate for Governor, Hon. Hiester Clymer.—He answers in an eminent degree, the requirements of Jefferson: he is honest, he is capable and he is faithful. The most malignant of his political enemies can find no spot on his fair fame; and to the slanders and misrepresentations of Radical disunionists, we answer that he is now, as he has always been and under all circumstances, in favor of the Union of our fathers—a Union of white men.

Resolved, That the Tariff men of Pennsylvania may see by the votes of Senators Sumner and Wilson of Massachusetts, and Foster of Connecticut, that the professions of friendship for Pennsylvania by the Radicals of New England, are as sincere as their professions of regard for the Union of the States.

Resolved, That we approve of the call for a National Union Convention of all the States, to meet in Philadelphia on the 14th of August next, to sustain the President in his patriotic policy of restoration, and we recommend the State Central Committee to take such action as will best advance the purpose of the call.

ONE of the "Bureau's" officials, while travelling last week in the cars in Alabama, noticed a lady with a negro girl in attendance, and he remarked: "Madam, I see you have one of my children." "Yes sir," replied the lady, "I perceive the resemblance." A slight tittering was observed in that part of the car, and the "Bureau" left.

THE LAST VETO.

The Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

OBJECTIONS OF THE PRESIDENT TO ITS BECOMING A LAW.

Message from the President to the House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, July 16, 1866.

The following is the Veto Message of the President communicated to-day to the House of Representatives:

A careful examination of the bill passed by the two Houses of Congress, entitled "An act to continue in force, and to amend an act to establish a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees and for other purposes," has convinced me that the legislation which it proposes would not be consistent with the welfare of the country, and that it falls clearly within the reasons assigned in my message of the 19th of February last, returning without my signature a similar measure which originated in the Senate. It is not my purpose to repeat the objections which I then urged. They are yet fresh in your recollection, and can readily be examined as a part of the records of one branch of the national legislature. Adhering to the principles set forth in that message, I now reaffirm them and the line of policy therein indicated.—The only ground on which this kind of legislation can be justified, is that of the war making power. The act, of which this bill is intended as amendatory, was passed during the existence of the war. By its own provisions it is to terminate within one year from the cessation of hostilities and the declaration of peace. It is, therefore, yet in existence, and it is likely that it will continue in force as long as the freedmen may require the benefits of its provisions. It will certainly remain in operation as a law until some months subsequent to the meeting of the next session of Congress, when, if experience shall make evident the necessity of additional legislation, the two Houses will have ample time to mature and pass the requisite measures.—In the meantime the questions arise, why should this war measure be continued beyond the period designated in the original act, and why in time of peace should military tribunals be created to continue until each State shall be fully restored to its constitutional relations to the Government and shall be duly represented in the Congress of the United States. It was manifest with respect to the act approved March 8, 1865, that prudence and wisdom alike required that jurisdiction over all cases concerning the free enjoyment of the immunities and rights of citizenship, as well as the protection of person and property, should be conferred upon some tribunal in every State or district where the ordinary course of judicial proceedings was interrupted by the rebellion, and until the same should be fully restored. At that time, therefore, an urgent necessity existed for the passage of such a law. Now the war has substantially ceased. The ordinary course of judicial proceedings is no longer interrupted. The Courts, both State and Federal, are in full, complete and successful operation, and through them every person, regardless of race and color, is entitled to and can be heard. The protection granted to the white citizen is already conferred by laws upon the freedmen. Strong and stringent guards, by way of penalties and punishments, are thrown around his person ond property, and it is believed that ample protection will be afforded him by the due process of law without resort to the dangerous expedient of "military tribunals." Now that the war has been brought to a close, the necessity no longer existing for such tribunals, which had their origin in the war, grave objections to their continuance must present themselves to the minds of all reflecting and dispassionate. Independently of the danger in representative republics of conferring upon the military in time of peace extraordinary powers, so carefully guarded against by the patriots and statesmen of the earlier days of the Republic, so frequently the ruin of Governments founded upon the same free principles, and subversive of the rights and liberties of the citizen, the question of practical economy earnestly commends itself to the consideration of the law-making power. With an immense debt already burdening the incomes of the industrial and laboring classes, a due regard for their interests, so inseparably connected with the welfare of the country, should prompt us to rigid economy and retrenchment, and influence us to abstain from all legislation that would unnecessarily increase the public indebtedness. Tested by this rule of sound political wisdom, I can see no reason for the establishment of the "military jurisdiction" conferred upon the officials of the bureau by the 14th section of the bill.—By the laws of the United States and of the different States, competent courts, Federal and State, have been established, and are now in practical operation. By means of these civil tribunals ample redress is afforded for all private wrongs, whether to the person or property of the citizen, without denial or unnecessary delay. They are open to all, without regard to color or race. I feel well assured that it will be better to trust the rights, privileges and immunities of the citizens to tribunals thus established, and presided over by competent and impartial judges, bound by fixed rules of law and evidence, and where the right of trial by jury is guaranteed and secured, than to the caprice or judgment of any officer of the bureau, who, it is possible, may be entirely ignorant of the principles that underlie the just administration of the law. There is danger too, that conflict of jurisdiction will frequently arise between the civil courts and these military tribunals, each having concurrent jurisdiction over the person and cause of action; the one jurisdiction administered and controlled by civil law, the other by military. How is the conflict to be settled, and who is to determine between the two tribunals when it arises? In my opinion it is wise to guard against such conflict, by leaving to the courts and juries the protection of all civil rights and the redress of all civil grievances. The fact cannot be denied that since the actual cessation of hostilities many acts of violence, such perhaps as had never been witnessed in their previous history, have occurred in the States involved in the recent rebellion. I believe, however, that public sentiment will sustain me in the assertion that such deeds of wrong are not confined to any particular State or section, but are manifested over the entire country, demonstrating that the cause that produced them does not depend upon any particular locality, and is the result of the agitation and derangement incident to a long and bloody war. While the prevalence of such disorder must be greatly deplored, their occasional and temporary recurrence would seem to furnish no necessity for the extension of the bureau beyond the period fixed in the original act. Beside the objections I have thus briefly stated, I may urge upon your consideration the additional reason that recent developments in regard to the practical operations of the bureau in many of the States show that in numerous instances it is used by its agents as a measure of promoting their individual advantage, and that the freedmen are employed for the advancement of the personal ends of the officers instead of their own improvement and welfare; thus confirming the fears originally entertained by many, that the continuation of such a bureau for any unnecessary length of time would inevitably result in fraud, corruption and oppression. It is proper to state that, in cases of this character, investigations have been promptly ordered and the offender punished, whenever his guilt has been satisfactorily established.—As another reason against the necessity of the legislation contemplated by this measure, reference may be had to the Civil Rights bill; now a law of the land, and which will be faithfully executed so long as it shall remain unrepealed and not be declared unconstitutinal by courts of competent jurisdiction. By that act it is enacted "that all persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States; and such citizens, of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall have the same right in every State and Territory in the United States, to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties and give evidence to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold, and convey real and personal property, and and to full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property, as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishments, pains and penalties, and to none other, any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding." By the provisions of the act, full protection is afforded through the District Courts of the United States to all persons injured, and whose privileges, as thus declared, are in any way impaired; and very heavy penalties are denounced against any one who wilfully violates the law. I need not state that that law did not receive my approval, yet its remedies are far more preferable than those proposed in the present bill, the one being civil and the other military. By the sixth section of the bill herewith returned, certain proceedings by which the lands in the Parishes of St. Helena sold and bid in and afterwards disposed of by the Tax Commissioners are confirmed and ratified; by the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th sections, provisions are made by law for the disposal of the lands thus acquired to a particular class of citizens. While the granting of titles is deemed very important and desirable, the discrimination made in the bill seems objectionable; as does also the attempt to confer upon the Commissioners judicial powers by which citizens of the United States are to be deprived of their property in a mode contrary to that provision of the Constitution which declares, that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law. As a general principle such legislation is unsafe, unwise, partial and unconstitutional. It may deprive persons of their property who are equally deserving objects of the nation's bounty as those whom by this legislation Congress seeks to benefit. The title to the land thus to be portioned out to a favored class of citizens must depend upon the regularity of the tax sales under the law as it existed at the time of the sale, and no subsequent legislation can give validity to the rights thus acquired as against the original claimant. The attention of Congress is, therefore, invited to a more mature consideration of the measures proposed in these sections of the bill.

In conclusion I again urge upon Congress the danger of class legislation so well calculated to keep the public mind in a state of uncertain expectation, disquiet and restlessness, and to encourage interested hopes and fears that the National Government will continue to furnish to classes of citizens in the several States means for support and maintenace, regardless as to whether they pursue a life of indolence or of labor, and regardless also of the constitutional limitations of the national authority in times of peace and tranquility.

The bill is herewith returned to the House of Representatives in which it originated for its final action.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

BOUNTIES AND PENSIONS.

In the matter of securing Government bounties and pensions widows of soldiers frequently find it difficult, annoying and expensive; and, sometimes—after long delay, expense and trouble—impossible to satisfy the pension bureau of the validity of their claims as the relicts of deceased vetrans. Orphans and aged parents also are frequently cut off from bounties and pensions through the loss of records or the inaccessibility of mere technical testimony. Many thousands of poor and deserving heirs and representatives of deceased soldiers are this day suffering the deprivation of pensions and bounties from the punctiliousness and tortuosity of red tape.

The rump Congress, although well aware of such facts, patent to almost everybody, has never felt inclined to untie the tape in this respect, but it has found it a congenial task to make the way easy for the representative of such negroes as many have died in the government service. In the Rump House, on the 12th, upon motion of the Vienna "hero," Schenck, it was resolved that, in the matter of "bounties to colored soldiers," "all colored persons who had formerly undertaken and agreed to occupy the relation of husband wife and all who recognized that relation as still existing, whether the rites of marriage have been celebrated between them or not, shall be deemed husband and wife, and their children shall be held to be legitimate."

According to this, any negro concubine or prostitute with whom a dead negro soldier had taken up and cohabited can draw a bounty from the government. How easy and convenient this is in comparison with the law governing the awful and legitimate relicts of our dead white soldiers? Can the country—the widows and orphans of white soldiers especially—honor and respect such a Congress?—*Patriot & Union.*

DEMOCRATIC PAPERS.—There is a healthy look about our democratic exchanges throughout the state which is gratifying to observe. Many of them are being enlarged and otherwise improved. They are fighting the political battle bravely and deserve to be encouraged. In the present important political campaign a very large share of the work must be done by the democratic press. A special effort should be made by every Democrat to increase the circulation of Democratic newspapers. By no other agency can so much good be accomplished. If we can get the people to read both sides, the revolution that is now going on in public sentiment will be complete, thorough and lasting. To this end let the circulation of Democratic newspapers be increased. Proper efforts by individual Democrats will accomplish wonders. Let each man do his whole duty in this matter, and the combined result of individual effort will be such as to astonish even the most sanguine.

GEN. GRANT NOT A CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.—It may be stated positively that General Grant will accept a nomination for the Presidency for the next term from no party or faction whatever. His nomination would be equivalent to an election, and his election would necessarily lead to his retirement from public life at the end of his term of office. He considers himself yet too young to withdraw into retirement; and while he unquestionably has aspirations for Presidential honors with which to crown his illustrious career, he feels confident that he can enjoy such honors eight or twelve or more years hence as readily as now. These ideas have recently been expressed by him to his most intimate personal friends, and are unquestionably the ideas that will control him, notwithstanding the powerful influences now being used to win his consent to accept a nomination.—*Republican Paper.*

A CONFERENCE preacher one day went into the house of a Wesleyan reformer and saw the portraits of three expelled ministers hanging on his walls. "What!" said he, "have you got them hanging there?" "Oh, yes," was the answer, "there they are."—"Ah, well! but one is wanted to complete the set." "Pray who is that?" "Why the devil, to be sure." "Ah," said the reformer, "but he is not yet expelled from the Conference."

AN old lady who had insisted on her minister's praying for rain, had her cabbages cut up by a hail storm, and on viewing the wreck, remarked, that she never knew him to undertake anything without overdoing the matter."

AN Englishman is said recently to have invented a scarecrow so effective, that one crow, who saw it, brought back all the corn he had stolen for three years.

—Edward Bates, Attorney-General under President Lincoln, indorses Mr. Johnson's policy.

The Bedford Gazette.

Friday Morning.....July 27, 1866.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Hon. HIESTER CLYMER,

OF BERKS COUNTY.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

PROTHONOTARY,
O. E. SHANNON, of Bedford Bor.

SHERIFF,
ROBT. STECKMAN, of Bloody Run.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
GEORGE W. GUMP, of Napier.

COMMISSIONER,
DAVID HOWSARE, of Southampton

POOR DIRECTOR,
MICHAEL DIEHL, of Colerain.

AUDITOR,
JOHN D. LUCAS, of Bloody Run.

THE CLIMBER.

A Campaign Paper.

The undersigned are publishing a campaign paper entitled "The Climber," the first number of which was issued on the 7th of July inst., and which will be continued until the Gubernatorial election in October.

This publication is devoted to the support of President Johnson's Restoration Policy and the election of such candidates as are openly in favor of sustaining that policy. It contains sixteen columns of matter and is filled with racy editorials and the spiciest articles of the campaign. No conservative politician should be without it.

It will be embellished with PORTRAITS OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON, Hon. HIESTER CLYMER and other eminent patriots and statesmen, and will contain a number of humerous political illustrations.

TERMS:

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Twenty " " " " 8.00
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Get up your clubs and send in your orders at once. No attention paid to any order unless accompanied by the cash. Persons getting up clubs should be particular to specify in their orders the name of the person to whom they wish the package addressed, as all the papers in the club will be sent to one person for distribution. Address,

MEYERS & MENGEL,
Bedford, Pa.

THE LATEST VETO.

We call particular attention to the message of President Johnson, printed in this issue, vetoing the bill to continue the Freedmen's Bureau. This veto is sustained by Seward, Welles, McCulloch and Stanton, yet Congress, assuming superior wisdom, passed the bill over the veto and the people are now called upon to decide whether President Johnson and his cabinet, or Thad. Stevens and company, are in the right; nay, the so-called "Republican" party is now required to say whether it will endorse the judgment of its old and trusted leaders, Seward, Welles and their confreres, or whether it will follow the *ignis fatuus* of the Lancaster lunatic who imagines black white and white black. Therefore, let people ascertain what this Negro Bureau is for, whether it accomplishes as much good as the evil it produces, and whether, in short, the government should longer be burdened with a subject which properly belongs to the consideration of the States concerned, in their individual capacity. Generals Steedman and Fullerton, by direction of the President, have fully investigated the operations of the Bureau, and report them a complete failure, except in one respect, to wit, the enriching of the Agents by stealing from the government and forcing negroes to work their saw-mills and plantations for little or nothing. Congress, in defiance of the President and his cabinet, has forced this monstrous Bureau upon the country for three years longer. It will not cost less than twenty millions of dollars per annum, to keep it going, making an addition to our debt (in three years) of *sixty millions of dollars!* The only salvation for the people is to elect a Congress which will repeal this law and abolish the grand government Negro Poor House system. It is now one of the main planks in the "Republican" platform to maintain this Negro Poor House plan throughout the South. Those who are in favor of doing so will vote for GEARY and the candidates on the Radical Disunion ticket. Those who are opposed to it will vote for CLYMER and the candidates on the conservative ticket. All w ask, is, that people will examine this matter for themselves, and having done so, will not permit their partizan feelings to intervene between their judgment and the right.

THOSE hundred dollars in gold to be paid to the chairman of the Disunion State Committee, if we cannot show that CLYMER voted, in the Senate, for the Amendment to give the soldiers the right to vote in the army—what "Republican" wants the "shiners?" Don't be modest, gentlemen!

IT is feared that the "copperheads" will eat up the "Thad-poles" in October.

DISUNION REPRESENTATIVE AND SENATORIAL CONFERENCES.

The endorsers of Congress in the "Republican" party, as against the policy of President Johnson, held their conference to nominate candidates for Representatives in the Legislature, in this place, on Friday and Saturday last. The candidates before the conference were Messrs. Weller, of Somerset, Stuckey, of Bedford, and Richards of Fulton. After protracted balloting, Messrs. Weller and Richards were nominated. Somerset voted for Richards, in order to "kill" Duffield for Senator, so that the chances for Stutzman, Somerset's candidate for Senator, might be improved. This was a nice little game on the part of our Somerset friends and was beautifully played.—What cared they for a one-legged soldier when he stood between them and the point they were trying to make?—Not a whit! The "machine" was run right over him, crutches and all, with the whole weight of Richards' burly body on the vehicle. Meanwhile, the Senatorial conference was in session, balloting and adjourning, by turns, awaiting the action of the Representative Conference, the candidates voted for being Messrs. Stutzman, of Somerset, Householder, of Bedford, and Duffield of Fulton. Finally the trump card in Stutzman's hand was played; Stuckey was "thrown" and Duffield laid on the shelf by the nomination of Richards and Weller for Representatives. This happened on Saturday.—The Householder men then began to make demonstrations upon the conference by threatening that Bedford County would give "800 or 900 Copperhead majority," if Somerset got the candidate. It was also reported that Stutzman would vote for Cowan, if elected, but Stutzman characterized this as an invention of the "copperheads." At noon, on Saturday, Bergner, of the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, Cameron's general of the Hessian brigade, made his appearance on the battle-ground, with despatches from the Winnebago head-quarters at the Springs. It was then all neatly arranged that Stutzman should vote for Cameron for the U. S. Senate, M. Edgar King, conferee from Fulton County should be properly taken care of, and after a sham-battle in the way of balloting, the Conference adjourned until Monday at one o'clock, p. m. *Ad interim* the Householder men were struggling, against great odds, to make an impression upon the Fulton conferees. They proved, however, that they were "sold to the Dutch," and when the conference re-assembled, Stutzman was nominated "in a jiffy," Fulton going for him solid. Thus, after a three days' struggle, Bedford County came out *minus*, all representation on the legislative ticket being denied her. We shall see whether the Democratic conferences cannot do better for "the old mother." If not, her daughters had better select her County tickets for her, likewise, and make a clean job of it from Congressman to Auditor.

THE GERMAN WAR.

No great battle has been fought in Germany since that near Skaliez, called Sadowa, in which the Prussians gained an overwhelming advantage over the Austrians. Prague had been abandoned by the latter, the Austrian army of the North being in full retreat, closely pursued by the Prussians. The Austrian army of the North still numbered about two hundred thousand men. Field Marshal Benedek had been relieved from the command and was succeeded by Prince Albrecht. The Italians had again been defeated by the Austrian army of the South, but Cialdini, the Italian general, was again advancing with an army of one hundred thousand men, forcing the Austrians to abandon the line of the Adige. Italy refuses to acknowledge Venetia as French territory, but Prince Napoleon was to take possession of it in the name of the French empire, and a French iron-clad fleet had sailed for Venice to aid the Prince in this business. The armistice proposed to Prussia and Italy by Napoleon, is likely to prove a failure, and the emperor of France has, it is said, determined on "armed mediation." It is now thought that a general European war is imminent.

OREGON.

The Democracy of Oregon have given their Disunion opponents so close a race that they haven't breath enough left to tell us how the State really has gone. About a month has elapsed since the election, and it is not yet certainly known which party has carried the State. At last accounts, however, the Democracy were slightly ahead. The *Oregon Reporter* says that "Kelly, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is probably elected, in spite of the frauds practised in many counties, and that if all the illegal votes are thrown out, the entire Democratic ticket is elected."

NO MORE O' THAT, HAL!

The "Soldiers' Friends!" Ha! ha! The "Soldiers' Friends" have been playing the old Diabolus with the calculations of the "boys in blue." The "Soldiers' Friends" have stolen a march upon, out-flanked and completely surrounded the soldiers. It only remains to be seen whether they will succeed in capturing them, or whether they (the soldiers) will "cut their way out."

By the way there is a siugular peculiarity in the selectness with which these "Soldiers' Friends" choose the object upon which to lavish their friendship. They are very shy of soldiers who suffered imprisonment in rebel jails and they have a positive aversion to men who have lost a leg in the service of their country. For instance, they defrauded Col. Filler out of the nomination for Representative, in their county convention—positively counted him out after a majority of the delegates had voted for him. In order to defeat Col. Filler, they had to use the name of Capt. Stuckey, and having succeeded in their purpose, they found Capt. Stuckey upon their hands, whose sacrifice was also necessary to secure their own selfish ends.—So they proceeded to immolate him in the most summary manner, giving his place on the ticket to a burly, "thick, fat, round, oily man of"—Fulton county—a glorious old home-guard who never in his life handled a weapon more formidable than the corn-stalk of an old-time militia training!

"Soldiers' Friends!" No more o' that Hal, an' thou lovest me! Ha! ha! ha!, "Soldiers' Friends!" It is enough to kill one with laughter to hear a "Republican" talk about "Soldiers' Friends!" Stutzman, Weller, Richards! What a noble set of veterans!—Lo! the crutches upon which they limp, the honorable scars upon their bodies, the record of their imprisonment in Southern dungeons, their deeds of valor under Sheridan, their charge over the ramparts of Fort Wagner! Do you say you can't see them? Oh! well, they are reflected from the military career of Col. Filler and Capt. Stuckey, which makes it all the same. Still it *is* funny, very funny, isn't it?

WHAT DID THE SOLDIERS FIGHT FOR?

What did the soldiers of the Union army fight for? A Republican newspaper asks that question. We will try to answer it in a few plain words.

Says the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, when the flag, the symbol of the Union as formed by our fathers under the Constitution, was fired upon at Sumter, thousands of brave men rush to arms. For what? Was it to free the negroes? Let the Radical Disunionists tell the returned veterans that, if they dare.

When President Lincoln issued his proclamation freeing the slaves, what was the ground on which he professed to stand? Was not the act justified because it was believed soldiers fought for the restoration of the Union under the Constitution. That was the one great, grand, holy object which they kept singly in view. They did not fight to conquer equal rights for the negro, and in the coming elections they will show their scorn of that political party which would delay the restoration of the Union until the odious conditions of negro suffrage and negro equality are forced upon an unwilling people. The soldiers read and think for themselves now, and they cannot fail to see that the party which nominated Geary is unequivocally committed to all the infamous schemes of the Radicals in Congress. Whatever the soldiers may think of Geary's military record they cannot endorse his political position. They cannot and will not vote with any party which makes the Union for which they fought subordinate to negro equality. The soldiers fought for the Union, not for the negro; and they will vote as they shot.

A. W. RANDALL, First Assistant Postmaster General, has been appointed Postmaster General, *vice* W. Dennison resigned. Mr. Randall is the President of the National Johnson Club of Washington city, and was formerly Governor of Wisconsin. The President has also appointed Henry J. Stanberry, of Ohio, Attorney General, instead of James Speed resigned. Thus two conservatives are added to the Cabinet, whilst two Radicals have been driven from its councils. The good work has at last commenced; may it go on until the President's advisers are a unit in favor of the Constitution and Restoration.

HORN TOOKE gives some singular derivation of words, but a friend who heard Judge Kimmell address a jury, not long since, derives the Judge's name as follows: Give-em-hell, whence Gimmell, whence Kimmell!

FAREWELL, GEARY! Another Snickersville awaits you! Run! run! or you'll be captured!

HOW THEY LOVE THE SOLDIER.

The "boys in blue!" the "boys in blue!" Oh! how sweetly sang the syrens of the Disunion Abolition party, as they gently drew the returned soldier into their loving embrace. It was Col. This, and Maj. That and Capt. T'other, and nice little ovations were given to these gallant officers, and the "Republican" politicians hob-nobbed with them over their wine, speaking fiercely, and glaring savagely as they spoke of "copperheads" and "butternuts" and "Knights of the Golden Circle," and with finger on side of nose they whispered to the returned heroes, "*Go with us and we will take care of you. You shall have the offices.*" And the soldiers doffed their uniforms and donned their citizen's garb and went campaigning for the "Republican" party. They fought the battles of "Republicanism" and returned to their homes amid the plaudits of the gentlemen whom they helped to elect to office. But finally "pay-day" came. Of course the "boys in blue" expected to find their names on the roll, and that they would be called out in due time to take their places in official station. But what was their astonishment when they found that the names of but few of them were upon the roll, and that for theirs were substituted the names of the very politicians who had made them such large promises. They discovered then, that they had been sold by the very same men who got the greater portion of their bounty when they entered the service. And it came to pass, that the "boys in blue" waxed wroth and said, "Well, the Democrats, whom we have opposed, never made us any lying promises, anyhow, and we see now that one political party doesn't care more for the soldier than another. We'll vote as we please hereafter."

HOW THE TIDE IS RUNNING.

Since the so-called "Republican" party have assumed a position of open hostility to the restoration of the Union, the popular tide has set in against them, and now the waves of public opinion roll mountain-high against the course of the piratical craft in which they are embarked. The late elections in Connecticut, Oregon and Nebraska show how overwhelming are the breakers that are bursting over and threaten to make ship-wreck of the Radical crew. In Connecticut the Democratic gain averaged about 120 votes to every thousand votes polled. A higher average than this was shown in the gains in Oregon and Nebraska. There can be no doubt that Pennsylvania will show the same average Democratic gain at the coming gubernatorial election. Now taking the Connecticut average of 120 to every thousand votes polled, and calculating that Pennsylvania will poll at least 500,000, the aggregate gain over last year would be 60,000, leaving the State Democratic by 40,000 majority. This is a reasonable estimate, made from data that are indisputable. Hence, we predict the election of HON. HIESTER CLYMER, as the next Governor of Pennsylvania, by an overwhelming vote, and call upon all good Democrats and Conservatives to fall into line and march forward to victory.

SECRETARY SEWARD has just written a letter to Senator Doolittle, expressing his approval of the call for the Philadelphia Convention. It is a patriotic document and goes far to redeem its author from the stigma which his former sectionalism had fixed upon him. Secretary WELLES has also written a very strong letter in endorsement of the Philadelphia Convention. He says the exclusion of the South by Congress is almost as bad as Secession. Gen. J. A. Dix adds his name to the list of prominent men who advocate the holding of the Philadelphia Convention. He says he will do all he can to make it a success. Should not the fact that men like Seward, Welles and Dix are taking steps for the defeat of the Radicals, set the people to thinking. These letters all appear in this week's issue. Read them.

WHO fought to bring the South back into the Union? The "boys in blue." Who are now fighting to keep it out? The friends of the "boys in black."

GOVERNOR CURTIN will not call an extra session of the Legislature to ratify the Constitutional Amendment, unless the Harrisburg *Telegraph* calls him a "traitor" for refusing to do so.

LET every returned soldier keep his discharge. The "Republicans" are trying to disfranchise all soldiers who cannot produce honorable discharges.

WHO killed the Tariff? There is a two-thirds "Republican" majority in both houses of Congress. Who killed the Tariff?

COULDN'T Judge King resign, just to let the Somerset "Republicans" have the only remaining district nomination that could be made?

CAPTAIN PHILIP R. FORNEY, son of John W. Forney, has been disgraced and dismissed the service for conduct unbecoming a soldier and a gentleman.

SHALL Bedford County have a voice in the next Legislature? That's the question.

GOOD-BYE, "Repubs!" Your county ticket will be beaten out of sight, and you know it!

PRENTICE says the Dead Duck presents a broad bill as Secretary of the Senate.

Letter from the Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, in favor of the National Union Convention.

The Hon. Secretary of the Navy has addressed the following letter to Senator Doolittle:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11, 1866.

SIR: Your note of the 10th inst. was received yesterday. I cordially approve the movement which has been instituted to "sustain the Administration in maintaining unbroken the Union of the States," and I recognize in the call which you have sent me the principles and views by which the Administration has been governed.

The attempt made to destroy the national integrity by secession, or the voluntary withdrawal of a State from the Union, has been defeated. War has forever extinguished the heresy of secession. On the suppression of the rebellion measures were promptly commenced to re-establish those fraternal relations which for four years had been interrupted.

The policy initiated by President Lincoln to restore national unity was adopted and carried forward by President Johnson; the States which had been in rebellion were, under this benign policy, resuming their legitimate functions; the people had laid down their arms, and those who had been in insurrection were returning to their allegiance; the Constitution had been vindicated and the Union was supposed to be restored, when a check was put upon the progress to national harmony and prosperity thus dawning upon the country. On the assembling of Congress all efforts toward Union and nationality became suddenly paralyzed; the measures of reconciliation which the President had, from the time he entered upon his duties, pursued with eminent success, were assailed, and their beneficent purpose, to a great extent, defeated; attempts were made to impose conditions precedent upon States before permitting them to exercise their constitutional rights; loyal Senators and Representatives from the States which had been in rebellion were refused admittance into Congress—the people were denied rightful constitutional representation—and eleven States were and are excluded from all participation in the Government. These proceedings which conflict with the fundamental principles on which our whole governmental system is founded, are generating and consolidating sectional animosity, and if long persisted in, must eventuate in permanent alienation. I rejoice, therefore, in a movement which has for its object the union in one bond of love of the people of our common country, and which invites to council and to political action the citizens of every State and Territory, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Lakes to the Gulf. The centralizing theory that the loyal and qualified Senators and Representatives from eleven States shall be excluded from Congress, and that those States and the people of those States shall not participate in the Government, is scarcely less repugnant than that of secession itself.

Propositions to change the Constitution and unsettle some of the foundation principles of our organic law—to change our judicial system in such a manner as to destroy the independence of the States by insidiously transferring to the Federal tribunals all questions relating to the "life, liberty and property of the citizen"—to change the basis of representation, which was one of the difficult and delicate compromises of the convention of 1787, when no States were excluded from representation—to change the existing and wisely adjusted distribution of powers between the different departments of the Government by transferring the pardoning power in certain cases from the Executive, where it properly belongs, to Congress or the legislative branch of the Government, to which it does not legitimately pertain—to incorporate into our Constitution, which is to stand through all time, a proscription of citizens who have erred, and who are liable to penalties under existing enactments, by disqualifications, partaking of the nature of *ex post facto* laws and bills of attainder—these propositions or changes, aggregated as one, and called an amendment to the Constitution, designed to operate on the people and States which are denied all representation or voice in the Congress which originates them, are of a radical, if not revolutionary, character.

These and other proceedings, and the political crisis which they have tended to produce, justify and demand a convocation of the people by delegates from all the States and from the whole country.

The President has labored with devoted assiduity and fidelity to promote union, harmony, prosperity and happiness among the States and people, but has met with resistance, misrepresentation and calumny where he had a right to expect co-operation and friendly support. That the great body of our countrymen are earnestly and cordially with him in his efforts to promote the national welfare I have never doubted, notwithstanding the hostility of malevolent partisans, stimulated by perverted party organizations; and I rejoice that a convention which shall represent all true Union men of our whole country has been called to sustain him.

Very respectfully,
GIDEON WELLES.

LETTER FROM GEN. DIX.—The following is General Dix's letter indorsing the Philadelphia Convention:

New York July 13.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received the call signed by yourself and others for a National Union Convention in Philadelphia on the 14th of August. I concur in its propositions, its reasonings, and its objects, and will do all in my power to carry them out. I long since expressed the opinion that the Southern States were entitled to their representation in Congress; that their exclusion was a violation of good faith and of the obligations of the Constitution, and that a persistence in such a policy must lead to consequences most disastrous to the peace and prosperity of the country. These and other considerations connected with the present unsatisfactory relations of the States to the federal government and to each other render most timely and proper such a meeting as you have recommended to the patriotic and reflecting men of the union, to consult together for the general welfare.

I am truly yours, JOHN A. DIX.
Hon. James R. Doolittle.

Secretary Seward and the Philadelphia Convention.

Secretary Seward is reported to have written the following letter expressing his views with regard to the Philadelphia Convention:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, July 11, 1866.

"SIR: Excuse me for expressing surprise that you ask me whether I approve of the call of a proposed Union National Convention at Philadelphia. After more than five years of dislocation by civil war, I regard a restoration of the unity of the country its most immediate as well as its most vital interest. That restoration will be complete when loyal men are admitted as representatives of the loyal people of the eleven States so long unrepresented in Congress. Nothing but this can complete it. Nothing more remains to be done, and nothing more is necessary. Every day's delay is attended by multiplying and increasing inconveniences, embarrassments and dangers, at home and abroad. Congress possesses the power exclusively. Congress, after a session of seven months, still refuses to exercise that power. What can be done to induce Congress to act? This is the question of the day. Whatever is done must be done in accordance with the Constitution and laws. It is in perfect accordance with the Constitution and laws that the people of the United States shall assemble by delegates in convention, and that when so assembled they shall address Congress by respectful petition and remonstrance, and that the people in their several States, districts and territories shall approve, sanction and unite in such respectful representations to Congress.

"No one party could do this effectually, or even seems willing to do it, alone. No local or popular organization could do it effectually. It is the interest of all parties alike, of all the States, and of all sections—a national interest—the interest of the whole people. The Convention, indeed, may not succeed in inducing Congress to act, but if they fail, the attempt can make matters no worse, it will be a lawful and patriotic attempt made in the right direction—an effort to be remembered with pride and satisfaction whether it succeed or fail. The original Union of the States was brought about by movements of the same character. The citizen who ojects to the convention is bound to propose a better plan of proceeding to effect the desired end. No other one is offered, or even thought of. Those who should oppose it would seem to me to manifest at best unconcern, if not opposition, to all reconstruction, reorganization or reconciliation between the alienated masses of the American people. To admit that the Convention will fail would be to admit that the people of the United States are deficient in either wisdom or the virtue necessary to continue the existence of the republic. I believe no such thing. A great political writer says that government is a secular religion, and that the people of every country are divided into two classes, each maintaining a distinct political faith. The one class always fearing the very worst that can possibly happen, and the other hopes, under every circumstance, the very best that can in any event happen. Without accepting this theory as absulutely true, I think that all men do generally act from a motive to guard against public danger, or else from a positive desire to do good. Both classes may, therefore, favor the present attempt to restore the unity of the nation. I am sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SEWARD.

"The Hon. J. R. DOOLITTLE, Chairman Executive Committee, etc."

SOLDIERS OF 1812.

In the defeat of the resolution which came up before the United States House of Representatives on Friday last, the Radicals have fully proved their lack of love and devotion for the "old defenders" of our country.

The bill was offered by Hon. A. H. Coffroth, from this State, for the purpose of allowing pensions to the soldiers of 1812. It was defeated or rather postponed indefinitely by a strict party vote, the Democrats voting for and the Radicals against the Resolution.

Men of 1812! Mark these pretended patriots of the present Congress. You can see who are your real friends. By voting for the Republican ticket, you support men who are opposed to giving you a small pittance for your distinguished services in driving the British soldiery from our soil, in their attempt to destroy our institutions.

You who marched on foot from Cumberland county to Fort Erie, and endured all the privations incident to those early days, know full well, how much the people of this country are indebted to you for your services in bravely fighting our country's battles "in the days that tried men's souls."—If Mr. Coffroth's resolution would have been to give every negro in the country a pension, the Radicals would have voted solid for it, but because the old *white* veterans of 1812, ask this small favor for their support in their declining years, they are to be deprived of it because they are so unfortunate as to be "*white.*" Knowing the motives of these political intrigues, and that their candidate for Governor, John W. Geary, endorses all their acts in and out of Congress, acquit yourselves like men, by giving your support to the men and party which defended you during the campaign of 1812, and have continued your friends ever since. The same party which denounced the war at that time, withhold their support from the few remaining patriots of to-day.

Although your numbers are few, you have an influence which can be wielded to great effect in advancing the principles of the party which has ever defended the interests of the soldier and the poor.

In the coming campaign let your feeble voices be heard in giving counsel and advice to the supporters of the great Democratic party, and by electing men of talent and honesty to all positions of responsibility, and by changing the political aspect of our Congress, you will be rewarded for your services. Keep the present party in power and you who are in necessitous circumstances will be obliged to go down to your graves in poverty, while the negro basks in the sunshine of prosperity and lives in the mansion of the rich.—*Carlisle Volunteer.*

—For the week ending last Saturday the total mortality in New York city reached the high unusual figure of 827, being an increase of 334 deaths over the previous week. The total number of cases of sunstroke in the city last week was 115, many of which proved fatal: The first four days of week just closing witnessed a still greater degree of mortality, 320 deaths occuring on Wednesday alone.

—Thirty years ago a widow, named Patty Polk was murdered in Cecil county, Md. The perpetrator was first discovered last week, by his own confession on a sick bed. Much to his consternation he is getting well.

WE FIND, says the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, the following in one of our Republican exchanges, the Pittsburg *Commercial*. The "distinguished soldier and diplomatic representative" alluded to, as we learn from other sources, is Gen. Kilpatrick, who denounced the Democrats so fiercely in the last campaign in New Jersey. Like one of the Radical candidates for United States Senator in Pennsylvania, he is great on public virtue and private vice—hates copperheads but consorts with strumpets:

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A UNITED STATES DIPLOMATIST.—The New York *Citizen*, edited by Charles G. Halpine, is out against a distinguished soldier and diplomatic representative of the United States to one of the South American Republics, directly charging him with gross immorality, as the companion in guilt of an abandoned character, whom he has had the effrontery to introduce into respectable society here and who now shares with him the honors of his important civil position on the Pacific coast. The *Citizen* loudly condemns the minister in question, and demands that his recent "stumping" services in a neighboring State shall not be thus rewarded, in a way that affords him a chance of bringing disgrace upon the Federal Government, and it suggests to Secretary Seward that the facts warrant his immediate recall from the place he fills.

A REPUBLICAN COMPLIMENT TO MR. CLYMER.—At the recent session of the Supreme Court at Wilkesbarre, a banquet was given by the members of the bar to the Judges and others of the legal fraternity present. Among those who sat down to the feast were all the Judges of the court, Hon. Robert J. Walker, Hon. Wm. M. Meredith, Hon. Hiester Clymer and other distinguished gentlemen. A large number of speeches were made; among others one by Mr. Clymer. Read what the *Record* the *Republican Geary* paper says of it:

"Mr. Justice Thompson followed and was succeeded by Mr Hiester Clymer, who made the most eloquent speech of the evening."

Surely, "Truth crushed to earth shall rise again."

—The New York *Commercial Advertiser* states that cholera is raging in certain parts of New York city. It also asserts that the facts relative to the number of cases on Hart's Island are deemed so appalling that publicity is denied. Surgeon Calhoun of that post has died of the cholera, and a number of physicians have been sent to Hart's and Governor's Islands.

—A man in Philadelphia has been sentenced to four years imprisonment and payment of $100 fine for biting off a policeman's nose. He will have a long time in which to chew his bite.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS COLDS, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, FREE, by return mail, will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings Co., New York.
Jan. 5, '66—1y.

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!—*Scratch! Scratch! Scratch!*—WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure Itch in 48 Hours.

Also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists. By sending 60 cents to Weeks & Potter, sole agents, 170 Washington street Boston, it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States.
jun8,'66.-1y.

STRANGE, BUT TRUE.—Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge,) by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. Others will please address their obedient servant,

THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
831 Broadway, New York
Jan. 5, '66—1y.

SPIKE THE GUNS! of humbug. Imposters are in the field with their deadly hair dyes, dangerous to health and utterly destructive to the hair. Do not submit to have your head

Baptized with Liquid fire!

when that cooling vegetable preparation,

Christadoro's Hair Dye,

will, in five minutes, impart any desired shade from light brown to jet black without injuring the fibres, staining the skin, or poisoning the system through the pores. Beware of the deleterious dyes! Manufactured by J. CHRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by Druggists.—Applied by all Hair Dressers.
july13—1m.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.—If the blood be pure the body which is formed from and by the blood cannot be diseased. But if there be in any part of the body any affection, such as a boil or ulcer, even a bruise, the blood circulating through that part takes up impure matters from the local affection and carries it into the general system.—This is the cause often of sudden death to persons of full habit afflicted with boils and ulcers, and who use no medicine, the matter gets into the circulating system and chokes up the fine blood vessels which supply the brain with vitality, and life ceases as if

Bereft by Lightning.

Now this can be remedied.

Brandreth's Pills

take all impure matters from the circulation, and save the general health, soon curing local affections also. Brandreth's Pills protect from tedious times of sickness and often save life. Sold by all Druggists.
july13.—1m

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Farmers, Families and others can purchase no remedy equal to Dr. Tobias' Venitian Liniment for dysentery, colic, croup, chronic rheumatism, sore throats, toothache, sea sickness, cuts, burns, swellings, bruises, old sores, headache, mosquito bites, pains in the limbs, chest, back, &c. If it does not give relief the money will be refunded. All that is asked is a trial, and use it according to the directions.

DR. TOBIAS.—Dear Sir: I have used your Venitian Liniment in my family for a number of years, and believe it to be the best article for what it is recommended that I have ever used. For sudden attack of croup it is invaluable. I have no hesitation in recommending it for all the uses it professes to cure. I have sold it for many years, and it gives entire satisfaction

CHAS. B. TRIMNER.
QUAKERTOWN, N. J. May 8, 1866.

Price 40 and 80 cents. Sold by all druggists.—Office 56, Courtlandt street, N. Y.
july13—1m.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.—A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertisers experience, can do so by addressing

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 13 Chambers St., New York.
Jan. 5, 66—1y.

The Bedford Gazette.

Local and Personal.

1866.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed'day.	Th'rsday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Jan.	7	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
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Feb.	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	...	...	...
Mar.	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Apr.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
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May	...	...	1	2	3	4	5
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	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	...	...
June	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

1866.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed'day.	Th'rsday.	Friday.	Saturday.
July	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	...	...	...	...
Aug.	...	...	...	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
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Sept.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
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	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
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Oct.	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
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	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	...	...	...
Nov.	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
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	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	...
Dec.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
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	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	...	...	...	...	...

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following Business Directory for the borough of Bedford and other places in the county, *whose advertisements appear in the columns of* THE GAZETTE,) may be of service to our friends and patrons in the county, and is commended to their attention:

ATTORNEYS AT LAW—G. H. Spang; J. P. Reed; J. W. Tate; John Palmer; E. F. Kerr; Barborrow & Lutz; Espy M. Alsip; John T. Engy & J. H. Filler; Kimmell & Lingenfelter, Myers & Dickerson, Bedford, Pa.

BANKERS—Reed & Schell; Rupp, Shannon & Co., Bedford, Pa.

BOOTS AND SHOES, VARIETIES, &c.—J. H. Anton; H. F. Irvine, Bedford, Pa.

BEDFORD NURSERIES—T. M. Lynch.

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &c.—Richard Leo, Bedford, Pa.

CLOTHING—I. Lippel, Berkstresser & Smith, George Reimund, Bedford, Pa.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.—A. B. Cramer; J. M. Shoemaker; P. A. Reed, Defibaugh & Fisher, Bedford, Pa.

Hershman & Greenbaum, St. Clairsville, &c.

DENTISTRY—C. N. Hickok & J. G. Minnich, Jr., Bedford, Pa.

DRUGGIST—J. L. Lewis, Bedford, Pa.

FANCY STORES—Mrs. V. B. Tate & Miss M. Rea; Mrs E. V. Mowry; Mrs. M. R. Schafer & Miss Kate Deal, Bedford, Pa.

GROCERIES—H. C. Reamer, George Mardorff, Bedford, Pa.

HARDWARE, &c.—Wm. Hartley; Geo. Blymyer & Son, Bedford, Pa.

HOTELS——Bedford Hotel, J. J. Shoemaker; Mengel House, I. Mengel; Union Hotel, V. Steckman Bedford, Pa.

JEWELER—Daniel Border, Bedford, Pa.

JOB PRINTERS—Meyers & Mengel, Bedford, Pa.—All kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing neatly and promptly executed.

PUMPS—Wm. C. Snively, Schellsburg, Pa.

PHYSICIANS—Dr. J. L. Marbourg, Bedford, Pa.; Drs. W. W. Jamison and P. H. Pennsyl, Bloody Run, Pa.

PATENT MEDICINES—Shriner's Cough Syrup and Indian Vermifuge; Foutz's Mixture and Horse and Cattle Powder; Wheaton's Ointment; Helmbold's Extract of Buchu; Dr. Tobias' Venitian Liniment; Allcock's Porous Plasters; Christadoro's Hair Dye; Mishler's Herb Bitters.

REAL ESTATE SALES—
F. C. Reamer—private sale
T. H. & N. J. Lyons, Private Sale.
Jacob Walter, Private,
C. N. Hickok, private sale.

STOVES, TINWARE, &c.—B. McC. Blymyer & Co., Bedford, Pa.

☞ Read the "New Advertisements" in this week's issue of THE GAZETTE.

☞ For Administrator's, Executor's, Auditor's notices, &c., see "Legal Notices."

☞ Read the advertisements under the head of Notices, &c."

BASE BALL MATCH AT SCHELLSBURG.—On Friday last a match game was to have been played between the Juniata B. B. C., of Bedford, and the Shawnee B. B. C., of Schellsburg. The game was commenced upon the grounds of the Shawnee Club, and two innings were played, when the Shawnees having the bats, a heavy rain came up, making further play impossible, and the umpire accordingly called the game. On the two innings the score stood even, but whilst the Shawnees had the bats during the rain, they scored fifteen runs. We understand that the game is to be finished at some future day. The Shawnees are a young club, but play excellently. A fine supper was given at Judge Snively's, to the Juniatas, by the Shawnee club, which was partaken of with a hearty relish after the exercise in the field.

SOMERSET COUNTY.—The "Republican" politicians of Somerset were here, last week, in force. Bro. Scull, of the *Herald & Whig*, Maj. Stutzman, Col. H. B. Barnes, Maj. John Knable, Ed. Kiernan, Esq., John W. Patton, Esq., Joseph D. Miller, Esq., were on the ground and did yeoman service in the interest of their favorites for "the nomination." On Monday last they paid a visit to the Chalybeate Trotting Park, and were highly delighted with the pretty scenery and fine breezes of that beautiful locality.

BASE BALL MATCH.—There will be a match game of Base Ball played at Bedford, Thursday, July 26, between the Juniata B. B. C., of Bedford, and the Social B. B. C., of Huntingdon. The game will be played (opening at 9 a. m.,) on the ground of the Juniata Club. The ladies and all patrons of the noble game, are kindly urged to be present.—The ladies specially and particularly are desired to favor with their presence and cheer with their smiles, the contestants for the honors of victory. By order of the President.

W. A. NICODEMUS,
Sec'y Juniata B. B. C.

THE BEDFORD COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY will hold its annual meeting in the basement of the Presbyterian Church, on Saturday evening next, at 7½ o'clock, at which time officers for the ensuing year will be elected and other business of importance transacted. Rev. Mr. Eels will address the meeting. The public are respectfully invited to attend. H. NICODEMUS,
Sec'y.

ATTENTION, MEMBERS OF JUNIATA BASE BALL CLUB.—Those in arrears for monthly dues, or initiation fees, are requested to pay the same before the next month'y meeting.

J. L. LEWIS, Treas'r.

IRVINE'S REGULATOR.—A new stock of Shoes, &c., just received at H. F. Irvine's, which will be sold very cheap. Irvine is determined to maintain his position as "regulator" of the prices of boots and shoes in Bedford.

THE LADY'S FRIEND, FOR AUGUST.—"Harvest time,"—the harvest time of life, as well as of the season—is the appropriate steel engraving of the august number of this beautiful periodical. The double and finely colored steel fashion plate is a gem, as usual.—Then we have the usual number of wood-cuts illustrating the "Street Arabs," and he latest fashions in dresses, bonnets, hats, &c. The music is the song of "Childhood and Home."—Among the literary contributions, we note "One Summer's Romance," by Clara Augusta; "The Banshee," by Mrs. Hosmer; "The Disputed Patrimony," by Auber Forestier; "The distressed Bachelor, (concluded) by Mrs. Oliphant; Novelties, Receipts, Fashions, &c. Price $2,50 a year; 2 copies $4,00; 8 copies (and one *gratis*) $16,00.—Specimen numbers will be sent for 15 cents. Address Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

POOR MANAGEMENT.—Many people are too saving to make money. They would hardly risk their eggs to set the hens had not their old mothers done the like. We observe the money making farmers are those who keep up with the times—have plenty of good machines to save time, labor &c. Where do they get the money to buy all these, says "Old Fogy." Why sometimes they have to borrow it for awhile, but most machines soon pay for themselves and the interest too. Every intelligent farmer now admits that Grain Drills or Seeders will more than pay their cost on an average each year. We can't see how farmers who are in debt or want to get "a-head" in the world can afford to do without a drill. Besides as success in wheat raising depends very much on early sowing, every farmer should have a Drill of his own and not depend on his more liberal neighbor.

FIRST in peace, as it has been during the war, and first in the estimation of the American people, among all the perfumes of the world, Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus" is a great staple in all parts of the United States. Its sale during the past year has been literally colossal. Obtainable everywhere.

THE Rev. S. S. Schmucker, D. D., of Gettysburg, will preach in the Lutheran Church, on Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock.

The heat was awful, increasing fast,
As through the town of Bedford passed,
A youth who wore a linen gown,
And cried, and cried throughout the town,
SODA WATER, cold and sparkling, at Lewis' Drug Store.

—The remains of Col. Samuel W. Black, of the 62d Pa. regiment, have been discovered by his brother Wm. Black, and Captain Crider. The remains are fully identified, and were lying where he fell at Gaines Mill, June 27th, 1862. He was identified partially by his clothing, but chiefly by a handkerchief, made like a national flag which was found in one of his pockets. This was the same flag raised by Col. Black over the rebel works at Yorktown.

—Four men who had committed some crimes and were being pursued by officers of the law near Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, recently took shelter under a tree during a thunder storm when all four were struck by lightning and instantly killed. Strange to say, the tree was untouched by the electric fluid, at any rate exhibited no traces of it while the ground was torn up for several feet around.

—Eight and a half miles of streets and lanes were burnt over by the fire in Portland.

—Sixty-seven cases of sunstroke occurred in New York on Wednesday, twenty-two of which were fatal.

MARRIED.

PERDEW—GORDON—At Esquire Adams', near Chaneysville, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. Wm. M. Deatrick, Mr. Jesse Perdew and Miss Mary Ann Gordon, both of Beans Cove.

DIED.

WILSON—At Chaneysville, July 9th 1866, Michael Henry, son of Mr. Hugh and Mary Wilson, aged 10 months and 9 days.

"Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

AKE—On the 9th of June, 1866, Mr. John Ake, sen., aged 72 years, 11 months and 24 days.

Mr. Ake came to Bedford county about the year 1819 or 20, and was, I believe, up to the time of his death, a citizen of this county. He was a friend to the poor, and the calls of the church, though he was not a member, always received a liberal response. His most prominent trait of character was a disposition to reconcile offended parties; he was a peace-maker, and many of his neighbors can testify that he was the means of adjusting, in a peacable and conciliatory way, their difficulties, when they could not do it themselves.

His children need never be ashamed of his political record. In the hour of his country's peril, he was her friend, standing side by side with her through all the gloom; and he was permitted to live to see her again in the sunshine.

His death was sudden and somewhat unexpected; for, though he had been visibly failing for several years past, his friends did not apprehend immediate death. He was able to visit his son-in-law, Mr. Henderson on Friday, the 8th of June, and to return to his own residence in the evening. During the night, however, he complained more than usual, and a physician, at his request, was brought, but nothing could be done for him. The next morning he was able to move about a little, but the forces of life were spent, and a few minutes before eleven o'clock he fell from his feet into the arms of his son-in-law, and expired.

New Advertisements.

HARTLEY & METZGER Keep constantly on hand a large Stock of general HARDWARE. They have just received 50 DOZEN BEST & CHEAPEST FRUIT JARS ever off red to the public. They keep all kinds of Farm Machinery, including Mowers and Reapers, Cider Mills, Fodder Cutt rs and Willoughby's Gum Spring Roller Grain Drills, the best in the world. jul.13.'66.

THE SECRET EXPOSED!—HOTEL AND SALOON KEEPERS!!—*Save 300 per cent!!!*—I have capital recipes for the manufacture of BRANDY, IRISH WHISKEY and OLD BOURBON. These recipes are not new—no humbug, they are used by all the leading deelers, and you buy from them the same article you can easily make yourself Buy the recipe for your own use and save your money. Price 60 cents each or $1 for the three. H. A. COLWELL
jul 27-3t. Allentown, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the subscriber will sell at public vendue on the premises, in South Woodberry Township, on Friday the 24th day of August next, the following Real Estate, late the property of Richard W. Jones, dec'd, viz: A tract of improved land, adjoining lands of Benjamin Lyon's heirs, and Jacob Long, and containing 28 acres, 107 perches, nett measure—The land is of good quality and a considerable portion of it is under cultivation. The improvements are a comfortable dwelling house with stable and other out-buildings. Terms—one third of the pur hase money in hand at the confirmation of the sale, balance in two equal annual payments without interest. Sale will commence at 1 o'clock, A. M. DAVID C. LONG,
jul.27-4t. Adm'r,

New Advertisements.

A CHANCE FOR BARGAINS!

REMEMBER THE

NEW CHEAP STORE,

At St. Clairsville, Pa.

GOODS OF ALL KINDS SOLD AT SMALL PROFITS.

OPPENHEIMER

Has just received from the East, and offers for sale at the

LOWEST PRICES,

a large and varied assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

of every description and of the best quality;

MILLINERY AND
FANCY GOODS,

a large assortment, to suit all classes;

NOTIONS,

in endless variety;

MUSLINS,

all kinds, very cheap;

CALICOES,

from the best manufactures.

Our stock of

DRY GOODS

is unsurpassed, and we ask all to give us a call, if they desire to get BARGAINS.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

of every description, for sale at the LOWEST PRICES. We also make CLOTHING of all kinds TO ORDER, at short notice, and upon the most reasonable terms. We also keep constantly on hand a splendid assortment of PIECE GOODS:—

CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,
CLOTHS,
&c., &c.

and Men's and Boy's Furnishing Goods of all kinds.

We also have a fine assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
TINWARE,
WILLOW-WARE,
&c., &c., &c.,

together with everything usually found in a well assorted store, all of which will be sold at the LOWEST PRICES.

☞ Remember

OPPENHEIMER'S

New Cheap Store, St. Clairsville, Pa.

jul.27.—6m.

ESTATE OF THOMAS FOSTER, DEC'D.—NOTICE OF INQUISITION.—By virtue of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, Penn'a, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, I John Aldstadt, High Sheriff of said county, will hold an Inquisition upon the real estate of Thomas Foster, late of Highland county, Ohio, dec'd, on the premises, on Monday the 6th day of August, A. D. 1866, said real estate, consisting of a tract of land situate in Broad Top township, Bedford County, Pa., containing 28 acres and allowance, being part of a larger tract, surveyed on warrant to Mary Foster, and the heirs of said Thomas Foster, dec'd, and all persons interested, are hereby notified to attend at the time, and place above mentioned, if they see proper to do so.
jul.13-4t. J. ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

Legal Notices.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Elizabeth Means, late of Monroe township, Bedford county, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment, and those having claims thereon will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
jan.8.-6t. HORATIO J. MEANS. Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned, on the estate of John Ake, late of Union township, deceased.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims can present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN T AKE.
jun22.-6t. ABRAM H. HULL, Adm'rs.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary to the estate of John Martin, Esq. late of Monroe township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
jun22.-6t. DANIEL FLETCHER, Ex'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the subscribers on the estate of Martin Hoover, late of Liberty township, deceased.

All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment, and those having claims thereon, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE HOOVER,
JOHN H. DILLING,
jul 13—6t. Adm'rs.

NOTICE TO TRESSPASSERS.—The undersigned citizens of Colerain township, take this method of inforning the public that they will prosecute to the fullest extent of the law, all persons who shall wilfully enter or break down, through or over any orchard, garden or yard fence; or who shall wrongfully club, stone, cut, break, bark or otherwise mutilate or damage any nut, fruit or ornamental tree, shrub, bush, plant or vine, trellis, arbor, hotbed, hot or green house; or who shall wilfully trespass upon, walk over, beat down, trample, or in anywise injure any grain, grass, vines, vegetables or other growing crop on their respective premises.

Benjamin Kegg, Geo. W. Shafer, Isaac Shafer, James Rawlins, Samuel James, Wm. P. &B. F. Morgart, Samuel Williams, A. C. James, Wm. Rose, Rev. Thos. Lee, Jos. Luman, Elias Schaffer, Tobias Schaffer, Mrs. Rebecca Schaffer, Wm. Ressler, sr., Abraham McClellan, George Shafer, Wm. James, Geo. W. Deal, Henry W. Smith, David Schaffer, Wm. & Geo. W. Cessna, Wm. Nelson, John Schaffer, Wm. E. May, J. T Schaffer, Jacob Wolford. jul.13—3t.

THE SECOND TERM OF BLOODY RUN SELECT SCHOOL, will commence on Monday, Aug. 13, 1866.

For Circular apply to

J. C. LONG, President,
jul.20-3t Bloody Run, Pa.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will not pay or be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife Harriet, from this date, as she left my bed and board.
jul2)—3t. SAMUEL BERKSTRESSER.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY.—Rainsburg, Pa. J. W. HUGHES, Principal, W. R. VAUGHAN, Assistant. The Fall Session of this Institution will begin August 8th. Boarding $3.00 per week. Tuition $5.00 per Quarter. Special attention to those intending to teach.
jul.21-3t.*

MAMMOTH SALE BILLS, printed at short notice. Large Bills make large sales. We know it to be so. TRY IT! It will much more than pay the *extra expense* of printing. Call at THE GAZETTE JOB OFFICE.

MERCHANTS' SHOW BILLS, printed in superior style, and upon reasonable terms, at THE BEDFORD GAZETTE office

Notices, &c.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW—a second hand PIANO. Inquire of
apr.13,'66.-tf. C. N. HICKOK.

LAST NOTICE.—My old books must be squared by cash or note immediately. Those persons who may fail to settle their accounts, on or before August 15th, 1866, must blame *themselves*, if they have costs to pay, as I have been very indulgent, and now need money.
jul.13—tf. WM. HARTLEY.

BEDFORD COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL.—The County Normal School will open in Bedford, Aug. 13th, 1866. We shall be able to offer Students superior advantages this fall. Tuition $5 for those who teach in the county, and $6 for all others. Boarding $3 per week.
jul.13—tf. H. W. FISHER,
Co. Superintendent.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.—All persons are cautioned against trespassing upon the premises of the undesigned, for the purpose of fishing, hunting gathering nuts, berries, &c., as the law will be strictly enforced against all thus offending.

B. R. ASHCOM,
MICH LUTZ,
WM GRISSINGER,
ADAM SCHAFFER.
jul.21-3m.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting my wife, Anna Eve McCrearey, who left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, as I will not be held responsible for any debts of her contracting. I also warn all persons from trusting my son Thomas J. McCrearey, as I will not be responsible for any debts he may contract.
jul 13—3t. AMOS W. McCREAREY.

CAUTION AND ONE CENT REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber, living in Middle Woodberry, Bedford Co., Pa., a worthless Boy, named Andrew Moll, bound unto him till of age. All persons are cautioned not to harbor or trust him on my account, as I will not be responsible for anything he may do. The above reward will be paid in real nickle, but no further thanks will be given.
jul 13—3t. G. R. METZ.

STRAY COW.—Strayed from the premises of the subscriber in Bloody Run, on the 4th of July inst., a red cow, having one horn broken off, and a bell around her neck. A liberal reward will be paid to any person restoring her to my possession. MRS. JOHN SHUCK.
July 13,-3t.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.—All persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing upon the premises of the subscriber, residing in Napier township, by fishing, hunting or in any manner whatever, as I am determined to prosecute any and every one so offending after this date. [jan22-3t.] JOSEPH BLACK.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—100 acres of excellent limestone land, about 15 acres well timbered, the remainder under cultivation, lying a few miles north of Bedford, for sale on reasonable terms. For particulars apply to MEYERS & DICKERSON,
may18.-3ms. Bedford, Pa.

BOUNTY, BOUNTY.—Soldiers! Congress is about to pass a law granting additional bounty! Those of you, therefore, who have not received bounty, and those who have received but $100, or less, will find it to their advantage to call on me THREE MONTHS', SIX MONTHS', and NINE MONTHS' MEN, come!
April, 6 1866. JOHN PALMER.

PERSONS knowing themselves indebted to us for advertising Administrators', Executors', Auditors' Notices, Orphans' Court sales and other sales of Real Estate, and for printing bills, &c., &c., will please call and settle for the same, as all such advertising and printing should be CASH MEYERS & MENGEL.
Feb 16, '66—tf.

TANNERS, ATTENTION!—A new Tannery, in good order, containing one pool, three limes, three baits, five leaches, thirty-four lay-a-way vats, with the necessary number of handlers, in as good a location as can be found in Bedford county, for rent. For further information call at this office. Nov. 17, '65—tf

BITTER WINE OF IRON.—An exquisite impregnation of dry Spanish Wine with the activity of Calisaya Bark, and the most energetic of all the ferruginous salts. Citrate of Magnetic Oxide of Iron. It has a vinous flavor, very grateful to the palate, is without chalybeate taste and will not discolor the teeth.

It excites languid appetite, gives zest to food, improves digestion, increases the strength, steadies the circulation, takes off muscular flabbiness, removes the pallor of debility, gives firmness and precision to the action of the nervous system, with power to endure fatigue and resist disease.

Magnetic Citrate of Iron is new and peculiar, differing from the ordinary Soluble Citrate, in containing an equiolent of Protoxide of Iron, in place of the Ammonia. It is neutral, tasteless, without astringency, as prompt and energetic as the Chloride, and unlike that, induces no local inflammatory action or headache.

Calisaya Bark is pre-eminent among vegetable tonics, has no equal as a strengthener or restorative, nor rival as an anti-periodic. Retail in $1 and $2 bottles, Quarts and Gallons for dispensing.

O. S. HUBBELL, Apothecary,
jun29 -1m. 140 Chesnut st., Philadelphia.

AGENTS WANTED FOR OUR NEW AND BEAUTIFUL WORK,

the pictorial book of

ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF THE GREAT REBEELLION:

Heroic, Patriotic, Political, Romantic, Humorous and Tragical, splendidly illustrated with over 300 fine Portraits and Beatiful Engravings.

This work for genial humor, tender pathos, startling interest, and attractive beauty, stands peerless and alone among all its compatriots. The Valiant and Brave Hearted, the Picturesque and Dramatic, the Witty and Marvellous, the tender and Pathetic. The Roll of Fame and Story, Camp, Picket, Spy, Scout, Bivouac and Siege; Startling Surprises, Wonderful Escapes, Famous Words and Deeds of Woman, and he whole Panorama of the War are here thrillingly and startlingly portrayed in a masterly manner, at once historical and romantic, rendering it the most ample, brilliant and readable book that the war has called forth.

Disabled officers and soldiers, teachers, energetic young men, and all in want of profitable employment, will find this the best chance to make money ever yet offered. Send for circulars and see our terms. Address, NATIONAL PUBLISHING Co.,
jun 29.-1m] No. 507 Minor st., Philadelphia.

WANTED—AGENTS—To canvass for the "SOLDIER'S INDIVIDUAL MEMORIAL." Greater inducements offered than by any other publishers. Agents have an entire monopoly in the territory assigned them, as there has been nothing of the kind yet introduced. Meets with universal approval, is ornamental, also a record of value to those who have served in our country's defense, and to friends of deceased soldiers. For circulars, &c., address, enclosing stamp, B. C. BAKER, Columbus, Ohio, Lock Box 978. [jun 29.-1m.

TRUSSES.—"SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS" cures Rupture, frees the cord from all pressure; will never rust, break, limber, chafe or become filthy (the fine steel spring being coated with hard rubber); spring made any power required; used in bathing, fitted to form; requires no strapping; cleanest, lightest, easiest, and best Truss known. Send for pamphlet.

L. B. SEELEY, Sole Proprietor,
jun29—1m] 1847 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

WANTED—AGENTS—Male and Female, at $75 to $150 per month to sell the celebrated COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE—Price $18.00. This machine will do all kinds of work equal to the high priced Machines, and is the only practical and reliable Cheap Sewing Machine in the world. Send for descriptive circulars. Address

SECOMB & CO.,
jun29—1m] Chicago, Ill., or Cleveland, Ohio.

CEDAR CAMPHOR—For use against Moths in Clothing. Best—its advantages—Efficiency, Economy; imparts sweet odor to clothes, and sure to last through twelve months. Every druggist has it.
jan29—1m. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston.

DISABLED MEN, ATTENTION!—WANTED—one or two men in Trenton and vicinity, who have lost either an arm or a leg, to sell Wadsworth's Waterproof Arabea Heeling Plaster, the best and cheapest Court Plaster in the market. From $5 to $10 per day can be made.—Address, with 25 cents for sample and full information, A. F. BELCHER, Box 45, Philadelphia, Pa. N.B.—All agents and peddlers would find it to their interest to answer the above.
jan29-1m.

6000 AGENTS wanted, to sell SIX new inventions, of great value to families; all pay great profits. Send 15 cents and get 80 pages, or 25 cents and get 80 pages and a sample gratis.
jan29-1m. EPHRAIM BROWN, Lowell, Mass.

LUMBER AND SHINGLES.—We offer a full stock of Pine Boards, Hemlock Scantling and Joist, with a variety of Shingles—Pine, Cedar and Cypress—and a general assortment of building material in our line, which we will sell low. WILKINSON & BLACKFAN.
jun29—1m.

TERMS for every description of Job PRINTING CASH! for the reason that for every article *we* use, we must pay cash; and the cash system will enable us to do our work as low as it can be done in the cities.

Dry Goods, &c.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

'WAY DOWN BELOW THE 'GROUND FLOOR.'

BOUGHT JUST AT THE RIGHT TIME AND TO BE SLAUGHTERED AT ONCE AT VERY LOW PRICES!

The following comprise a few of our goods:

DRY GOODS.

Good Calicoes at 10 cts.,
Very desirable at 16 cts,
Sold very often for best at 20 cts.
Best Makes at 22 cts,
French Lawns at 50 cts,
American Lawns at 35 cts.

Unbleached Muslin—heavy—3-4 at 15 cents,
" " " 7-8 at 18 "
" " very " 7-8 at 22 "
" " " 4-4 at 20 "
" " extra " 4-4 at 25 "

Bleached Muslin from 15 cents up.
American and French Ginghams,
Challies, Delaines, all colors, half wool,
All wool Delaines all colors,
Barred and Plain Cambric Brilliants,
Nansook Swiss, &c., Alpacas, &c., &c.,
Bed Ticking at 35, 50 and best at 60 cents,
Sheeting Check at 25 cents—best at 31 cents.
All kinds of Flannels.

MEN'S WEAR.

Jeans 31 cents and upwards,
Cottonade from 25 cents up,
All wool Cassimeres from 90 cts. up,
Great bargains in Cloths.
Hosiery, Gloves, Dress Buttons, Handkerchiefs,
A large lot of Paper Collars, glazed and plain.

LADIES' HOOP SKIRTS.

GROCERIES:

Best Crushed Sugar	20	cents.
" Granulated "	20	"
" Pulverized "	20	"
" A "	19	"
" B "	18	"
" C "	17	"
Brown Sugar, fair article,	12	"
" good "	14	"
" extra "	15	"
" prime "	16	"

Syrups, 60 cts., $1.00, 1.50 and best Lovering 1.60.
Prime Rio Coffee at 30 cents,
Extra " " at 33 "
Tea, Rice, Spices, of all kinds, &c., &c., &c., &c.

DYE-STUFFS:

Extract of Logwood, Alum, Copperas, Madder, Indigo, &c.

TOBACCO:

Congress, Twist, Navy, Oronoco, Graveley's Natural Leaf, &c., a good article of Segars, and Smoking Tobacco.

FISH:

Mackerel in half barrels,
" " quarter "
" " eight "
Potomac Herring.

QUEENSWARE:

A general assortment of all kinds of Queensware.

HATS:

Summer Hats from 12½ cents up, all prices and sizes.
A large assortment of Wool and Fur Hats for Men and Boys, all sizes and prices.

CLOTHING:

A general assortment of Men's and Boys' clothing, at prices to suit the times.

BOOTS AND SHOES:

A general assortment of Ladies' Gaiters, Boots and Shoes.
Misses' and Children's Shoes, all kinds.
Men's and Boy's " " "

LEATHER:

A prime article of Red Sole Leather at 40 cents a pound; Calf Skins, Lining Skins, Upper Leather, &c.

CEDAR WARE:

Tubs, Buckets, Brooms, &c., &c.

COTTON CHAIN:

All numbers, at $3 50 a bundle.

STATIONERY:

Letter, Cap and Note Paper, Envelops, Window Paper, plain and patterns.

☞ Don't fail to call and see us, at No. 1, Anderson's Row.

J. M. SHOEMAKER.
may25,'66.

THE THREE STORES!!

ANOTHER VETO!

THE HIGH PRICE BILL CAN'T PASS!

We have just received and have for sale at the lowest prices,

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
HATS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS and
SHOES, &c.

We have the best

CALICOES

at the lowest prices.

FRENCH and AMERICAN LAWNS

at a great reduction.

Bleached and Unbleached

MUSLINS

incomparably low.

American and French

Ginghams,
Challies,
Delaines,
Cambrics,
Flannels,
&c., &c.,
in great variety.

MEN'S WEAR.

Jeans,
Cottonades,
Cassimeres,
Cloths,
Hosiery,
Gloves,
Handkerchiefs,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

GROCERIES.

SUGARS,
SYRUPS,
COFFEES,
TEAS,
SPICES,
RICE

and everything in the Grocery line.

Remember the Three Stores,

At ST. CLAIRSVILLE, at FISHERTOWN and at MOWRY'S MILL.

Come one, Come all, and give us a call.

HERSHMAN & GREENBAUM.
jun1.-3m.

Dry-Goods, Groceries, &c.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!—The undersigned have now opened a large and general assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

to which they respectfully invite the attention of buyers, assuring them they will find

BARGAINS

in every department of our stock.

TERMS:

CASH PREFERRED.

By special agreement a credit of six months can be had.

INTEREST CHARGED

on all accounts after period named.

may4,'66. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

SELLING OFF AT COST!!

P. A. REED,

Intending to relinquish the Mercantile business, in Bedford,

IS CLOSING OUT HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF DRY GOODS, &c.,

AT COST!

A rare chance to buy goods, of all kinds, cheap.

Call and see.

jun1.'66.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

—AT THE—

NEW GROCERY STORE,

On Julianna Street, 2 doors North of J. L. Lewis' Drug Store.

H. C. REAMER

Has just opened a large assortment of GROCERIES, consisting of superior

TEAS,
COFFEES,
SUGARS,
CHEESE,
MOLASSES,
Detersive Soap,
Extra Family Soap,
Pickled Oysters, superior
Pickles, Fresh Peaches, Green
Corn, Green Peas, Sardines and Macaronies, all kinds of Spices, Kellog's Mustard, Pepper, Alspice, Cloves, Ginger, Cinnamon, Mace, Ketchup, Worcestershire Sauce, Extracts, Lemon and Vanills, Indigo and Indigo Blue, Corn Starch,
Fannestock's unsurpassed
Farina, all kinds of
Prunes, Figs, Raisins, Cherries, &c.
FISH of all kinds, not caught in the Juniata.
Oranges and Lemons of the finest kind.
Ground Alum Salt, Washing Soda, Baking Soda, Candles, &c., &c.

☞ Give us a call, examine our goods, and we will try to accommodate you.
may18,'66. H. C. REAMER.

CONFECTIONERY AND GROCERY.—The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he has just returned from the city with a carefully selected stock of GROCERIES and CONFECTIONERIES, all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices

The following are among the numerous articles which may be found at my store: All kinds of Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Segars and Tobacco; Canned Peaches, Pears, Pine Apples, and Green Peas; Dried Peaches, Prunes, Raisins, Dates, Figs, Lemons, &c.

All sorts of Spices, Essences, Oils, Crackers and Cakes; Fancy Soaps, all varieties; Plain Candies, assorted, of every description, and Fruit Drops; fine Candies of all kinds.

All of the above named articles, with many more, can be found one door East of the GAZETTE Office, and opposite H. F. Irvine's Regulator.
jun1.-3m. GEO. MARDORFF.

Clothing, etc.

HOME AGAIN!!!!!

BY THE BARD OF LIPPEL'S HALL.

Home again! Home again!
From a foreign shore;
And now I'll get some handsome clothes
From LIPPEL'S Clothing Store.

Far I have roamed the world around,
But none like their's can find;
To such as I could get abroad,
I had to be resigned.

But

Miscellaneous.

1866! PROSPECTUS 1866!
OF
"THE AGE."

The only Democratic Daily Journal in Philadelphia.—Great Improvements and Great Inducements.—Union, Restoration, and Constitutional Liberty.

The publishers of THE AGE respectfully call attention to the Daily and Weekly issues of their popular journal.

The Daily Age contains the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, with articles on Government, Politics, Trade, Finance, and all the current questions of the day; Local Intelligence, Market Reports, Prices Current, Stock Quotations, Marine and Commercial intelligence, Reports of Public Gatherings, Foreign and Domestic Correspondence, Legal Reports, Book Notices, Theatrical Criticisms, Reviews of Literature, Art and Music, Agricultural Matters; and discussions of whatever subjects are of general interest and importance.—Besides special telegrams, it has all the dispatches of the Associated Press from every part of the United States, and the news from all parts of Europe, brought by the steamers, is instantly telegraphed from the point the steamers first touch.

Terms of the Daily.—One copy, one year, $9.00; six months, $4 50; three months, $2 50; for any less period, at the rate of one dollar per month. Payment required invariably in advance. Postage on the Daily, thirty cents per quarter, or one dollar and twenty cents per annum, if prepaid.

The Weekly Age will be a complete compendium of the news of the week, and besides the leading editorials from the Daily, will contain a large amount of interesting matter prepared expressly for the weekly issue. It will be in all respects a first class family journal, particularly adapted to the Politician, the Farmer, the Merchant, the Mechanic, the Family Circle and the General Reader, having, in fact, every characteristic of a live newspaper. At an early day will be begun an intensely interesting serial, by one of the most popular and fascinating authors, and it is also the intention to publish, from week to week, in the course of the year, three or four of the best and latest novels.

Terms of the Weekly.—One copy, one year, $2; five copies, one year, $9; ten copies, one year, $17.50; twenty copies one year, $33. To clubs, where the papers are sent to one address, the following reduction will be made: Ten copies, one year, $16 50; twenty copies, one year, $30. A copy will be furnished gratis for each of ten, or more, to one address, for one year. Payment required invariably in advance. Postage on the Weekly, five cts per quarter, or twenty cents per annum, is prepaid.

☞ The Weekly Age will be the great campaign paper of the Democratic Conservative Party of Pennsylvania, and will earnestly support the President in his patriotic efforts in behalf of Union, Restoration and Constitutional Liberty.

☞ The above terms will be rigidly adhered to. Specimen copies of the Daily and Weekly sent gratis, on application at this office. Please write the name and address plainly, and specify distinctly whether the Daily or Weekly is ordered.

Address WELSH & ROBB,
may18 | 430 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

ALLEGHANY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY,
RAINSBURG, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.

J. W. HUGHES. } *Principals and Proprietors.*
J. A. STEWART. }

The Spring Quarter of this Institution will open *TUESDAY, APRIL* 10th, 1866.

This Institution is very pleasantly situated in Friend's Cove, 8 miles from Bedford, the terminus of the Huntingdon and Bedford Rail Road, and 24 miles from Cumberland, a station on the North Central Rail Road. Rainsburg is a small, quiet, and exceedingly healthy town, in the midst of beautiful scenery, and sufficiently removed from the influence of large towns and cities to render it a most desirable location for a Literary Institution. Its inhabitants are moral and religious, and there are few temptations to vice, idleness or dissipation; situated in a rich agricultural section, this Institution for Young Ladies and Gentlemen, is decidedly the *cheapest* in the country. It is organized on the most approved plan of the best Institutions of the land; its main object is, to impart *sound learning*. All branches, Scientifical, Classical and Ornamental, taught. The mental and moral culture are carefully attended to, and (without sectarian prejudices) a due respect for religion is inculcated both by precept and example. "In things necessary, unity; in things doubtful, liberty; and in all things, charity." For circular and information, Address HUGHES & STEWART,
Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

March 2, '66

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of J. B. Williams & Brother, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons owing accounts or notes to said firm will please call and settle immediately, as in a short time they will be placed in other hands for collection J. B. WILLIAMS,
S. D. WILLIAMS.

Bloody Run, March 15, '66.

The undersigned having taken the stand heretofore occupied by J. B. Williams & Brother, wishes to say to his friends that he feels grateful for past favors and begs a continuance of the same. But will give notice that he cannot sell goods on long credits, and persons buying must not leave their accounts stand over six months.

J. B. WILLIAMS.

Bloody Run, March 15, '66

PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the
ERIE PUMP—
certainly the only pump
well adapted to this
climate
Persons in need of a
GOOD PUMP,
will do well to give me a call.

☞ Orders from all parts of the county attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg

Aug. 1, '65—1y

ATTENTION, COAL-CONSUMERS!—The undersigned having leased the collieries of the Riddlesburg Coal and Iron Company, for a period of years, are now prepared to furnish a better article of coal than has ever been mined at those collieries. We desire to call the attention of the people of Bedford county and the public generally, to this fact and that we will furnish, on the shortest notice, and at the lowest price, at Bloody Run, or Mt. Dallas, or any station on the Huntingdon and Broad Top R. R., any quantity of Coal that may be desired.

LANGDON & GLAZIER,
apr.20.—3m. Riddlesburg, Pa.

THE GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN MISERY—Just published in a sealed envelope. Price six cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally. Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c. By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. THIS LECTURE WILL PROVE A BOON TO THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS.

Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain, sealed envelop, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, N. Y., Post Office Box 4586.

Feb 16, '66—1y

HENRY HARPER,
520 Arch Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES,
Fine Gold JEWELRY,
Solid SILVER WARE,

and superior Silver Plated Ware, at Reduced Prices. [Mar.23.'66—3m.

1866. PHILADELPHIA 1866.
WALL PAPERS,
HOWELL & BOURKE, Manufacturers of Paper Hangings, and Window Shades, corner Fourth & Market Streets Philadelphia. Always in store, a large stock of Linen and Oil Shades.

March 2 1866—3m

CARD.—LASH'S FIVE DOLLAR WASHING MACHINE is now offered to the public as the CHEAPEST, SIMPLEST and most EFFICIENT Washing Machine in the country.

The exclusive right for the sale of this machine in your own State or county, can be secured by applying soon at our store.

727 Market Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
J. S. LASH & Co.

Also, the best Clothes Wringer in the market, wholesale and retail.

☞ A very liberal discount to country merchants and dealers generally. [may18.—6t.

ORDERS from a distance for any kind of JOB PRINTING promptly attended to. Send to THE GAZETTE JOB OFFICE, Bedford, Pa.

MERCHANTS and MECHANICS, and Business men generally will advance their own interests by advertising in the columns of THE GAZETTE.

Medical.

$100 REWARD!

I will pay to any Doctor or member of the Medical Fraternity, the sum of $100 for any Compound that possesses more medicinal virtues and curative powers than Mishler's Herb Bitters.

B. MISHLER, Proprietor,
S. E. Corner of Centre Square,
may11.—1y. Lancaster, Pa.

$100 REWARD!

I will pay $100 Reward for the discovery of any medicinal preparation that can cure a greater variety of complaints than Mishler's Herb Bitters.

B. MISHLER, Proprietor,
S. E. Corner of Centre Square,
may11.—1y Lancaster, Pa.

---

500 DOLLARS REWARD!

I will pay $500 to the Proprietor of any Medicine that can show a greater number of genuine Certificates of cures effected by it near the place where it is made than MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS—of Consumption, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bloody Flux, Diarrhœa, Typhoid, Remittent, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Cholera Morbus, Yellow Jaundice, Scrofula, Running or Sore Legs, Cancer, Abscess, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Coughs, Colds, Cramp in the Stomach, Chronic Diarrhœa, Piles, Tetter, Scald Head, Ophthema, or falling away-sickness peculiar to children, Leucorrhea, Falling of the Womb, all obstructions to the due course of nature in females, all venerial diseases, and all complaints arising from impure Blood or a weak and disordered state of the Stomach, Liver or Kidneys. Certificates of cures of the Yellow Fever in Mexico can also be furnished. *Remember* if it does not cure, the money will be refunded by the proprietor.

BENJAMIN MISHLER,
S. E. Corner of Centre Square,
Lancaster, Pa.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

The ingredients used in compounding Mishler's Herb Bitters are not kept secret by the Proprietor. Send for a circular and you will learn the medical properties of all the articles used in its preparation; also in the manner in which they operate on the system, and much other valuable information. If you are afflicted with disease send for one of Mishler's Herb Bitters Circulars; read it carefully, profit by the hints it contains, and you will be placed on the sure road of recovery.

may11.—1y.

MISHLER'S BITTERS
WILL
CURE ALL DISEASES OF THE SKIN!

Diseases of the skin are numerous and, with but one or two exceptions, may all be traced to impurity of the blood. In many persons this impurity is born in the system; while others acquire it through improper treatment of scores of diseases. Under this head may be classed—

1st. Scrofula.—This disease is hereditary and is transmitted from generation to generation. It is caused by a transgression of the laws of nature, both moral and physical; in other words, it is caused by *vice*. Acting as a latent poison, it reduces the vitality of the blood, and weakens the depurating organs, so that they fail to discharge or cast out the impurities that are continually generating in the system. A person physically pure acquires gonorhœa, or some other secret disease; he undergoes a course of mercury, the disease is dried up, and the patient pronounced well. Vain delusion. The complaint is not cured, it is channel is only diverted. Instead of making its appearance outwardly, it acts on the internal organs, and scrofula, which is bequeathed from father to son, is the result. Many persons who are perfectly free from all immorality and vice are afflicted with scrofula. They are suffering for the sins of their fathers and laboring under the curse inscribed in scribed in the Book of Books. "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

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